NEW YORK, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1848.

The Proceedings of the Court of Inquiry.

Eldury Day-March 24, 1848.

Proceedings of previous day read.

Major Buans called and duly sworn.

Cross questioned by the Provention—Did the witness himself see the military operations described in Leonidas, or obtain any particulars orally or otherwise from Msj. Gen. Pillow?

A. On the 19th I saw a portion of the operations; I was not the field of battle on the 19th; I was not at the battle on the 20th of August.

Gen. Pillow requested to have the question limited in its application to Leonidas alone.

Gen. Scott requested that the witness might be addressed through the Recorder.

I have had no conversation with Msjor Gen. Pillow on the subject; I have had frequent conversation with this staff, and have heard them discuss the subject with others.

there no remark made to Mejor Gen. Pillow as to the question?

A. I cannot say that I handed the letter to Maj. Gen Pillow to be forwarded, and, therefore, there could not have been any conversation on the subject. I wrote the letter, enveloped it, and I think directed it—it is seven menths sire; the thing was done, and I said yest rday I took no copy of the letter.

Q. Were there few or many opportunities pending the armistice, for forwarding letters to the United States?

A. I cannot say whether there were few or many—I believe there were few—I have heard of the British courier—of subscriptions by officers for seeding off their letters—of private expresses. I cannot recallect into whose hands. I placed the Leonidas letter for transmission.

A. I do not know the circulation of either of those pagers.

Witness was here shown paper marked No. 1, and then remarked. I have never seen it?

Q Was not the true reason for changing the address of the Leonidas letter this—finding that the twin paper to the Leonidas letter was not likely to go through Mr. Freature; and if so, did you get the suggestion from Gen. Pillow, or from whom?

A. I did not, sir—I never saw this paper—never knew of its existence until after I had sent the other letter.

Q Did the witness mean to say that without the special authority or the knowledge of Gen. Pillow, he went into his private office or apartment, and purloined thence an important paper or copy of one?

A. I do say that I did enter the office of Gen. Pillow without his knowledge, and took a copy of a paper I have alloaded to in my former testimony.

Q. Did Gen. Pillow, upon his having missed the paper, or learning that the witness had copied it in August last, make inquiry into it, and rebuke or pardon ham for so doing?

A. I have never heard of his having missed the paper.

doing?

A. I have never heard of his having missed the paper
—I did not take it out of the office—I know nothing about
the matters in the remainder of the question, and cannot

nawer it.

Q. As the memory of the witness seems excellent in tome particulars, will be try to raily it, and answer the atter part of the last question?

A. I never heard any conversation on that subject—I to not know that be did.

Q. Was that paper from which Leonidas was copied, ett by Gen. Fillow in the usual naunts of the witness designedly or not, in order that he might take a copy of t?

it?

A. I am satisfied it was not.

Q. Was the paper found on the private table of Gen.
Pillow alone, or mixed up with other papers?

A. I trock no particular notice of that fact—it was lying on his own private table.

Witness was here requested to read paper marked No. 1, by the Judge Advocate.

Q. Was the paper found as heretofore stated by the witness, a copy with or without interlineations, identically or substantially the same as paper marked No. 1?

A I cannot say it was—I stated yesterday it appeared to be a partial memorandum report of the operations of his command on the 19th or 30th of August.

Q. Did the witness do more in respect to the Leenidas letter than copy (address and all) the paper found in General Pillow's private apparament or office?

A. I did.

General Pillow's private appartment or office?

A. I did.

Q in whose quarters or office did the witness write or copy the Leonidas letter?

A I have stated before, that its General Pillow's office I took a partial copy of the memerandum or report.

Q. When did the witness write or copy the paper, article, or letter, signed Leonidas, and in what particulars did it differ from the paper which you copied?

A I have stated that I copied it in General Pillow's office—I cannot point out the differences, never having compared the Leonidas letter with the original from which I copied it.

n paper No. 1. 2. The witness is again asked if the interlineations paper No. 1 were in the paper found in Gen. Fillow's

the Leonidas letter, or were they copied from No. 1?

A. They never were copied from No. 1. I have said
I never saw the paper No. 1 until to-day; this was made
after the letter was written
EQ. The witness answers, the interlineations were made
after the letter was written. No doubt; but how long
after, and at whose suggestion?

A. I camsot say how long after, but they were made at
no one's suggestion.

Q. Did the witness write the Leonidas letter at one
eitting, the interlineations and all, or at several, and did
he show it to any one in its progress?

A. I did not show it to any body, I believe. I have no
recollection of it. I wrote it at differenttimes.

Q. How many different pens and shades of lock did the
witness use in writing the Leonidas letter, interlineations included?

A France say. I sometimes wrote with a steel pen-sometimes with a quill.

ometimes with a quill.

Q. How many different hand writings can the witness write for the body of a paper, and for interlining ness write for the body of a paper, and for interlining that paper?

A. I write several different hands. I write a hand sometimes my most intimate friends cannot tell; my hand varies very much, it depends upon the pen I write with

A.—I never have; if I have, it has been in a jocose way.

Q.—What hand has the witness had in certain papers got up for signature in the late third, or Fillow's division, for presenting a sword to that general, or in another paper in relation to a personal condict between a Mexican officer and the said general, in the battles of Co. treras and Churubuseo, or in a paper concerning a general address to the stid Fillow, in reference to his conduct on those fields and at Chapultepee?

A.—I had a had in that paper. I drew up that paper for presenting a sword to General Fillow; I know of no paper in relation to a personal conflict between that General and a Mexican officer. I know of no general address respecting his cenduct in the battles of Mexico.

E. Q.—Was the paper alluded to submitted to General Fillow? Has not the witness written a letter or letters, ether than Leonidas, for publication, as highly laudatory of M. jor-General Fillow, and has not the witness shown one or more such letters to the said Fillow in meanuscript, or forwarded, open, one or more such letters through him for publication at home, with or without his, the said Fillow's corrections or approbation?

The witness declined to answer the question, and ap-

beld responsible for all the letters written by Major Burns during the campaign.

Major General Safer then said in sutstance: He had now to state to the burt that it was his design to impose the testimony of the witness, by showing that he had bren in the habit of writing letters highly laudatory of Major Gen. Fillow, and transmitting them open through Gen. Fillow, and transmitting them open through Gen. Fillow; and that the probability was he had done so in the case of this, the most important of these letters. That this was a Court of Inquiry, and required to ascertain facts bearing on the case; and he apprehended that the witness would not be more criminated by acknowledging he ving written several letters of a laudatory character, than by having acknowledged this one, the "Leonidae".

The court closed forfieliberation; and on being opened decided that the question should not be naked, provided the witness stated that by answering it he would criminate binmed.

Usen this decision being made the witness dealers.

a Scorr here reed the Regulation 292, and seld that witness had noknowledged certain acts which he

would not here characterize and it was too late to set up the plea of loss of character, etc. after having, with great willingness, acknowledged the Leonidas letter voluntarily, for the benefit of the defence. Gen. Scott wished to submit argument to the court, which he desired should be placed upon its record.

Court acjourned.

Ninth Day.—March 25, 1848.

The court met purguant to adjournment. Members all present. The proceedings of the two previous days were read.

Major General Scott submitted the following in writing:

The court met pursuant to adjournment. Members sail present. The proceedings of the two previous days were read

Major General Scott, present before the Court of inquiry, as the presecutor of certain obserges against Major General Fillow, and the said Scott being engaged in the cross-ramination of Paymaster A. W. Burns, a witness for the defence, respecting the allegation against the said Fillow of writing and despatching, or causing the be written and despatched, for publication in the United States, a certain letter signed Leonidas, of the authorship of which letter, since published, the said Burns had recorded himself to be alone responsible, without the agency or the knowledge, at the time, of the said Fillow—and the said Scott seeking, and not doubting by facts to be elicited in the cross-examination, to impugn and impreson that declaration of the said witness, by showing his hebit of communicating his newspaper puffs to the said Fillow—caused to be put to him from the record of the court, as the first of a new series of cross-questions, the following:

"Question of the prosecutor.—Has not the witness written a letter, or letters, other than Leonidas, for publication at home, highly lauditory of Major General Pillow; and has not the witness shown one or more such letters to the said Fillow, in manuscript, or forwarded open, one or more such letters, through him, for publication at home, with or without his, the said Fillow's, corrections or approbation?

"Whereupon, the said Fillow rose in support, by argument, of the hesitancy of his own witness—when partly before the court was closed to deliberate on the elication, and partly after the court had publicly announced its decision:—

"Whereupon, the said Fillow rose in support, by argument, of the hesitancy of his own witness—when partly before the court was closed to deliberate on the elication and partly after the court had publicly announced its decision:—

"Whereupon the scould have the said Spott, to the two court last his argument and protest against t

plete.

"And, Mr. President, it is now also too late for him to set up the possible loss of private character against answering the same question, as -to help the defence, when under examination in chief—he has further acknowinged, upon the record of the court, that he had purloimed, from a private spartment of Mejor General Pliow, an important paper, or clandestinely made a copy of such paper. I must, however, bow to the decision of the court, and conduct the future cross-examination of the witnesses as well as I may.

"Respectfully submitted

"Mexico, March 25, 1848"

Gen. Pullow rose, and said the reading basing bear

Gen. Pittow rose, and said, the reading having been finished, that he wished to call the attention of the court to the fact that there were errors in the paper submitted. General Pillow whished the remark to be appended to that paper, "that Gen. Pillow had waved all objections to the paper, "that Gen. Pillow had waved all objections to the paper, "that Gen. Pillow had waved all objections to the paper,"

Witness then submitted the following:

"Amongst the questions put to me yesterday by Maj. Gen. Scott, were two, in language I deemed designed to be exceedingly offensive to myself. To every question propounded by the court, I shall endeavor to give a true and courteous answer. I have never before been before a military court as a witness, nor to the best of my recollection, before a civil one, and am altogether unacquainted with proceedings in such cases. I, therefore, respectfully request this court to protect me from insult, whilst so situated that I cannot protect myself.

Respectfully submitted, A. W. BURNS.

"March 25, 1848."

The 'udge Advocate said he was directed by the court to inform the witness that he would be protected at all times by them, and whenever he was taked any question which he considered dirrespectful or improper, he might appeal to the court.

Gen. P. How did it chance that the willows.

Gen. P.—How did it chance that the witness became attached to Major General Pillow's division, and at whose request:

A—It was at my own request to Major Kirby.
Gen. P.—The witness has said he saw the battle of Contreras. Over what parts of the field was he, and with whom, and between what hours?

A. I went out with General Pillow on the morning of the 19th; I was on different parts of the field; I was on the brow of the hill, and I saw Major General Scott there I did not leave the field until after dark.

Gen. Scott here moved that the Judge Advocate furnish the witness with paper and nema—as many kinds of ink and pens as he desires—and that witness be required to write the words in the interlineations to be given to the witness from the Leonidas letter by the Judge Advocate—cate—cach word several times.

Gen. S remarked that as near as his memory would serve him, the facts were correctly reported—that Gen. S. caid there was an impression which he koped would not take possession of this court. He said that in a cross examination, the party so doing, where the witness showed himtelf a nose of wax in the hands of one party—unwilling to answer to the question of the other party, was justified, indeed obliged, to put many questions to the witness in order to field the truth, which was often at the bottom of a well—had to be pumped up. He hoped the court would not take up an impression prejudicial to him from that fact, as he had declared he expected and intended to impeach the testimony of that witness.

Gen. P. said that the proposition made by Gen. S. was truly extraordinary—so much so that Gen. S. had to preface it by the remark that he hoped the court would not take up an impression prejudicial to him from that fact, as he had declared he expected and intended to impeach the testimony of that witness.

Gen. P. said that the proposition made by Gen. S. was truly extraordinary—so much so that Gen. S. had to preface it by the remark that he hoped the court would not deel shocked at it. The court has seen the vind

re character of the prosecution. [Hore Gel. In the color of the prosecution of the modes taken by the witcess, and this was one of the modes taken by im—It was not the only mode. [Gen. Scott was here shied to order, and both parties notified that their mesons must be submitted in writing.]

Gen. Scott then submitted his motion in writing.

The Court declined to admit the motion of Major ion. Scott, and ordered it to be placed on the record.

Gen. Scott asked if he was to understand that the court objected to his impeaching the testimony of the writness?

court or jected to his impeaching the testimony of the witness?

The Court replied no; certainly not.

Gen. P.—Is the hand-writing of paper No. 1 known to witness? and if so in what relation does the writer stand to Gen Pillow?

A.—I cannot say that I recognize the hand-writing.

Gen. P.—Look at paper No. 1, and say whether witness has heard of that paper provious to the meeting of this court—bearing a strong resemblance to Leconidas, and having interlineations in Gen. P.'s hand-writing?

A. I have heard of a paper being in the possession of Mr. Freaner similar to this in character, with the interlinations in Gen. P.'s hand writing.

Gen. P.—thas the witness ever heard. Gen. P. speak on the subject of a certain paper Mr. Freaner had in his possession; and if so, at what time and place, and what did he say?

possession; and if so at what time and place, and did he say?

A. I cannot recollect what he said on the subject; I have heard him speak on the subject in temmon conversation in his office; I cannot recollect the time; I have heard him say Mr F. bad a paper in his possession which had been written by his clark. I think he said with his own interligations, and which he caured to be handed to

fr. Freener. Ggs. P.—What impression was left on your mind by hose conversations?

A. I do not recollect, and cannot speak upon the sub-

A. I do not recollect, and cannot speak upon the subject

Gen. P.—Did Major Gen. Pillow deny that any such paper as No. I had ever been handed to Mr. Freamen?

A. I never heard him speak on that subject to my knowledge; I do not believe I ever had any conversation with him about it.

Gen. P.—Has the witness heard it stated by Gen. Pillow that a paper corresponding to No. I had been purloined from Gen. Pillow's office.

A. I do not recollect of having heard of a paper of that kind having been purloined.

Gen. P.—Before sending off the Leonidas letter, will the witness state whether it was read by any one of Gen. Pillow's staff, or his clerk. Dr. Hiestend?

A. I have no recollection of having read it to them—not the remotest—or of having given it to them to read. Gen. P.—State as nearly as witness can, the day on which, during the absence &c., of Gen. P. he found and copied the report in Gen. Pillow's cfme?

A I could not say the day; it is impossible I could answer that question correctly.

Gen. P.—Will the witness read with attention paper No. I, and having so read it, state it it is not absolutely identical in certain paragraphs—and if not so, in what words it differs from his Leonidas letter?

A I find them identical, with the exception of the word "now" for "them," on the second page—"Col." before "Riley," and "General" before "Cadwaiader," and "most" before "gallantly," and the words "hilling and wounding in the general engagement 3,000 or 2700 "instead of "800 or 800 of the enemy." In Leonidas the word "tiumphant" is erased and "victorious" interlined; in No. I "Gen. Pillow the moved." In Leonidas the word "tiumphant" is erased and "victorious" interlined; in No.

come respects
Gen P—In witness's letter, signed Leovilas, occurs
the following passage:—

"He evinced on this occasion, as he has done on other
occasions, that masterly military genins and profound
knowledge of the science of war, which has actorished
so much the mere martinets of the profession. His plan
was very similar to that by which Napoleon effected the
reduction of the fortress of Ulm, and Gen Scott was so
perfectly well pleased with it that he could not interfere
with any part of it, but left it to the gallant prejector to
carry it into glorious and successful execution?

This question was objected to, as not being on the
written peper before the court, which Major Burns here
stated was the original of the Leonidas letter, after a
oritical examination of that paper, marked 3. Gen P
remarked that he thought the prosecution would find
those words to have originated in a heax of some of the
editors in New Orleans. Gen Scott then withdrew the
question, stating that he had taken it from the copy of
that letter printed in the New Orleans Picayune, not
tanving had that original paper in his hands longer than
tan minutes at most
Gen. P. here asked permission of the court to append

having had that original paper in his hands longer than ten minutes at most.

Gen. P. here asked permission of the court to append to the record a copy of his circular, in which he had notified the officers of his division that if a sword was presented to him, he should be under the painful necessity of declining it, with many thanks for the intended kind-near—he feared that the partiality of his friends had overrated his services.

Major Burns requested to be allowed to state that the money subscribed, with the exception perhaps of \$5, had been returned.

Capt. Navion was here called and dally aware.

Capt. Navlou was here called and duly sworn.

[The report here breaks off]

LATER FROM COL GILPIN'S BATTALION.

[From the St. Louis Republican, April 11.].

Yesterday we recoived a letter from a correspondent at Bent's Fort, dated on the Stn of March. Our last accounts from Fort Mann announced, that orders had been received from Col Gilpin, directing Company E, and one section of attillery Company C, to march as soon as practicable, and join his command, then three miles above Bent's Fort, on the Arkansas. They were ordered to be there by the 12th of February, if possible, as the Colonel had received intelligence of a combined force of lodians and Mexicans being within two hundred and fity miles of his camp to the south, which he designed to attack. But they did not arrive until the 24th of February, owing to the miserable condition of the cattle. They were still in samp near Fort Bent at the date of the letter. The battalion had provisions sufficient to last them until the first of June uext. The horse companies under Colonel Gilpin had been wintered at Fort Bent—the men having to live on Taes flour, a little better than meal bran and occasionally dried pumpkin and molasses, purchased by the soldiers. Colonel Gilpin expected to leave on the projected expedition about the 10th of March, should the express from the States, which was hourly looked for, not bring counter orders. The Indians were coming in from their hunting expeditions, and the Chasennes were riotlog over the scalps of some twenty or twenty-five Snake and Pawnee Indians, taken during the winter.

DEATH OF CAPT. WILSON UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP CUMBERLAND.

*Vera Crus, 28th March, 1848.

Sir—I am once more called upon to announce to the
Department the death of another officer of the Home
squadron. Commander James B. Wilson departed this
lie on the 13th inst, being then in command of the U.

8. ateamer "Spitfire," and acting as senior officer in
the Alvarado river.

I have the honer to be, &c.

M. C. PERRY,

Commanding Home Squadron.

Hon. John Y. Mason, Scoretary of the Navy, Washington.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

We learn at the Navy Department, that under an order of the department of the 2d ultimo, the sloop Albany, Commender K-Hy, about the let instant, was despatched from Tuspan to La Guayrs, the port rearest to Caraccas, to communicate with our Charge d'Affaires the Hon. Benj. J. Shields, and will give all necessary protection to our commence in that quarter.

protection to our commerce in that quarter.

American and Forcign Revolutions—The Death of John Quincy Adams.

[From the London Standard, March 20]
The American revolution of 1774, or rather 1776—for, as Franklin boasted, the Americans put off actual revolution to the moment when they were compelled to declare separation and independence—has been called the parent of all the revolutions that for sixty years have tormented Europe. The affiliation is probably just The example of a successful popular movement is exactly that "exemplar imitable vittis" by which the ignorant are most easily deceived, and the American revolution, if it is indeed the parent of so many modera r-bellions, has undoubtedly been the mother

"Daturs

Progeniem vitosorem."

The modern revolutions have inherited all its vices without any one of its good qualities. This is easily accounted for. The Americans arose to resist a common aggression. Wrong and aggression, however, challenge resistance and delence from all men, from good men as well as had men, and in the resistance and defence the best men will not be the least forward, while the weight of their character will, even in the eyes of others, be allowed on the ground of policy to be a title to take the lead. Heace it was that the best men in America were the leaders in the revolution of 1776, though, as always happens, when the relaxation of the social bond lets selfish passions loose, the worst class

leaders in the revolution of 1776, though, as always happens, when the relaxation of the social bond lets selfish passions loose, the worst class become their followers. This peculiarity of the American revolution it is which has preserved it from the character of a vulgar rebellion, and bequeathed to the republic founded by it whatever of stability it possesses. Had the American republic been like the French republic of 1792, founded by fools and villains, and stained with rapine and massacre, it is not possible that it could have endured, as it has endured, sixty-five, or, dating from the declaration of 1776. ive, or, dating from the declaration of 1776, seventy-two years; it must have sunk, as the french republic of 1792 did, under its crimes,

seventy-two years; it must have sunk, as the French republic of 1792 did, under its erimes, in the tenth part of the time.

These reflections have been suggested to us by the remarkable circumstances of the death of one of the greatest and best men of the American nation; a surviving witness of the revolution; the son of a principal actor in it, and himself almost an actor—Mr. John Quincy Adams.

On the 231 of last month (February), Mr. Adams expired in the capitol at Washington, at the advanced age of 81 years. The day is remarkable as the very same on which the last French revolution—the youngest born of the "progenies vitiosior"—was effected; and the circumstance of Mr. Adams's death bear a striking resemblance to those in which another great and good man—a statesman and an orator and a devout Christian, Lord Chatham—was taken to his reward. On the 231 Mr. Adams was stricken by paralysis in the Congress Hall, and removed to an adjacent chamber of the capitol, where, after a brief period of slight suffering, he breathed his last.

On the following day the two houses assem-

breathed his last.

On the following day the two houses assembled to do honor to the memory of their departed colleague, and certainly the proceedings of the several assemblies reflect no less honor upon themselves than upon him who was the object of their sorrow and their culogy. The proceedings commenced in the House of

Representatives, where Mr. Hudson, of Massa-

Representatives, where Mr. Hudson, of Massachusetts, gave a short recapitulation of the various and prolonged public services of Mr. Adams, as ambassader to nearly every European State in succession, as Secretary of State to the republic, as President, and subsequently as Senator and member of the representative assembly. Mr. Hudson concluded his speech with the following fine passage, referring to the private and personal character of the deceased—a passage, the spirit of which we should much like to see midated in our own houses of Parliament:—

"But it is got as a public man merely, that we are to contemplate Mr. Adams. In the private walks of life where tired dissimulation drops the mask," and man appears as he really is we find in him all those silent and social virtues which adorn the character. His ardent love of justice, his indexible regard for truth, his stern devotion to tae cause of oivil and religious liberty, were blended with meckness sobriety, and charity. But the cause of his Redeenset."

Mr. Holmass, of South Carolina, followed in an equally good speech.

"But the last Sabbath, and in this hall, he worshipped with others; now his spirit mingles with the noble army of martyrs, and the just made perfect in the eternal eduration of the living God. With him this is the end of earth." He sleeps the sleep that knews no waking. He is gone and for ever. The ann that ushers in the morn of that next hely day, while it glids the lofty dome of the Capicol, shall rest with roff and mellow light upon the consecrated spot bemanth whose turf forever lies the patriot father and the patriot father and the patriot rate, and in the patriot father and the patriot rate which is given to it, by the conviction that he was willing and ready to meet if He was happity spared, by the preservation of his rich faculties to the last, from becoming a melancholy spectacle of the sapety spared, by the preservation of his rich faculties to the last, from becoming the melancholy spectacle of in reversal which is given to it, by

instantly freed, goes up to the parent fountain from whence it came; the messenger calls—the soul is in heaven.

In the Senate, the character of the speeches was the same; we have room for but one or two extracts; we begin with that of Mr. Davis, Senator for Massachusettis:—

"It is believed to have been the carnest wish of his before.—It was a sublime thought, that where he had tolled in the house of the nation, in the house devoted to its service, the stroke of death could reach him, and there service, the stroke of death could reach him, and there service, the stroke of death could reach him, and there service, the stroke of death could reach him, and there service, the stroke of death could reach him, and there serve the tics of love and patricitism which bound him to earth. He fell in his seak, attacked by paralysis, of which he had before been a victim. To describe the scene which ensued would be impossible. It was more than the apontaneous goah of feeling which all such events call forth, so much to the honor of our nature—It was the expression of reverence for his moral worth, of admiration for his sea and public services. All gathered round the suffers, and the strong sympatry and deep feeling which manifested itself, showed that the business of the flows (which was immediately adjourned) was forgotten amid the distressing anxieties of the speaker, where he remained, surrounded by a sillicated friends, till the weary clay resigned its immortal spirit. This is the end of earth? Brief, but emphatic words. They were among the last uttered by the dying christian.

We shall offer but one other extract—it is from the speech of Mr. Benton, of Missouri:—

"Punctual to very daty, death found him at the post of duty—and where else could it have found him at any stage of his career for the fifty years of his llustrious public life? From that time of his faster, leaving behind him the manives public services which are the history of this country for half a contury, and admirers, and in the vary presence of the sec

dom." It is thus that a man like John Quincy Adams, even from his grave, peurs blessings upon his country.

The Remarkable Prophecy of the Emperor Napoleon.

[A suppressed pessags from both French and English estitions of Count Las Casas' Journal]

"Before the sun chill have revolved many periods round its orbit," said the Emperor to me one day, as we stood viewing the sea, from a rock which overhung the road, "the whole European system will be changed. Revolution, will succeed revolution, until every nation becomes acquainted with its individual rights. Depend upon its, the people of Englished will not long submit to be governed by these bands of petty soversigns—these aristocratic cabinets. I was wrong in re-establishing the order of nobles in France; but if did it to give splemaor to the throne, and reflement to the manners of the people, who were fast einking into barbariem since the revelution. The remains of the feudal cystom will vanish before the sun, of knowledgs. The people have only to know that all power emanates from themselves, in order to assert their rights to a share in their respective governments. This will be the case, even with the beors of Russla—yes, Las Casas, you may live to see the time, but I shall be cold in my grave, when that colosasl, but ill-cemented empire, will be split into as many sovereign-ties, perhaps republies, as there are hordes or tribes which compose the "A flar a few more reflections on the future prospects of Eurepa, His Majosty thus continued:—

Never was a web more artfully woven over a nation, than that horrishe debt which envelopes the people of England II thas been the mean of anxioning the artists. He was the many the major and the supplies of the supplies of the composition of the present generation, in order to lay heavy takes on the next and all foture ones. But I know the Freuch people to well to suppose that such a system can be long telerated. I know that they have too much natural sifection for their official on the present of the restoration of the pr

In the country which invented printing the pross is at length free Germany will now be enabled to express her thoughts, and give utternace to that ardent feeling of the thoughts, and give utternace to that ardent feeling of the thoughts, which were the the flutter better the country of the first time in the ristory she will possess a na lonal assembly, a House of Commons.

For. although in the outset the feuds system gave her the outlines of a free government, and prevented taxation without he will of the people, yet this was of short duration, and after the military strength of the barons made the empire elective, their power within their own States became abgointe, and the rising liberties of the people were utterly destroyed.

Greams has been almost that for the country in Europe Caranas has been almost and constitutional government. France and itself wave had their republics; Spain. Fortugal and Greece, their revolutions (the efficacy of which, however, is more than doubtful); of Eugland I need asy nothing; how is it, then, that when the two first French revolutions on ourself Europe to the centre, this country was contented to remain the slave of cligarchical or military despoting?

In 1739-92 the different states of Girmany bocame the principal sayium of the French refugees; the people beheld their miserable condition, and, in France, borror indignation was felt throughout the Empire.

The people were unenlightened, and durat not attempt the work of reform in their ewn constitution, insamuch as the attempt to attain it in France had been productive of so much misery. The few complaints that were made they regarded as treatonable; and when, in 1790, that body declared war against Austria, all Germany left Itself and the subject of the Empire, and when, in 1790, that body declared war against Austria, all Germany in the work of Gothe and Schiller were still unwritten; their published productions commaratively little known; the Schieger's, and ascepted to the means and severe comparatively in the university

Affairs in Sardinia.

A letter from Turin, of the 15th uit states that the following very liberal programme of the policy of the new ministry was generally accredited:—

1 General amnesty in favor of all the liberals, of all shades of opinion. 2. Suppression of the non-mendicant religious orders, and sequestration of their property for the bet eff of the State. 3. Suppression of all the olerical corporations affiliated to Jesutism, or believed to be so. 4. Sequestration of the seatism, or believed to be so. 4. Sequestration of the assignment of an annual pension to the vitulars by way of indemnity, proportioned to their digaly and charge. 5. Envire emancipation of the students, and liberty of instruction. 6 Competition for public offices through the medium of public examination. 7. Request to Austris to evacuate Modena and Parma, and, in case of refusal, the cessation of friendly relations with that power. 8. Frompt, universal, and serious armament. 9. Modifications of the statute according to the vote of the Chambers. 10. A liberal electoral law, and speedy convocation of the Parliament 11. A political Italian league. 12 Suppression of the Governors of Division.

NASHVILLE, April 5, 1848. Movements in Political Circles-Convention of Dissatisfied Whigs-The Democracy in a Quandary - The Vice Presidency-Light-Amusements-Factories, &c &c

The political ocean, at the present time is in an extremely agitated condition within the bor-ders of our state. The great whig party in Tennesee have declared their preference for Gen. Taylor, as their candidate for the Presidency, both in their primary meetings and in the larger assemblages of the people. Indeed, at the recent gubernatorial election, as well as at the election of representatives to the general seembly, this preference was adopted as the question at issue, and as a test of faith; and with that as the issue. the present governor was elected by an overwhelming majority; and subsequently, t e Legislature, in its official capacity, nominated the old hero for the highest office in the gift of the people, in compliance with the unqualified instructions of their constituents. This was regarded as settling the question of preference as far as the whigs of Tennessee were concerned. Subsequently, however, a few discontented individuals, unwilling to sacrifice personal feelings to the higher claims and interests of the whole party, have shown a disposition, and manifested a determination to rebel against the majority, and once more bring forward their old and oft-defeated candidate. Accordingly, I notice in the Nashville Whig, of the 30th ult., a call signed by about six hundred persons, requesting "all persons who are in favor of Henry Clay as the next President, to meet at the Court House in this city, on the 8th of the present moath." Every possible exertion has been made throughout the the city and county, to precure the above number of signers to the call; and when I inform you that there are three thous rad whig voters in the county, you will have an idea of the proportion who are in favor of the move, and a goodly portion of them democrats at that. What effect this demonstration may have upon the future course of the tions of their constituents. This was regarded democrats at that. What effect this demonstra-tion may have upon the future course of the whig party in this state, is at most a matter of speculation. Whether it will lead to the utter abandonment of Gen. Taylor, or create a divi-sion in the whig ranks, or (which is most pro-bable) will end as it began, in mere smoke, is, of course, for the future to determine; but one thing but that they love the success of their measures more. There are some rich and amusing things

which lie at the bottom of this movement, in regard to the leading character, which will accompany my report of the proceedings of the convention, if it is held.

gard to the leading character, which will accompany my report of the proceedings of the convention, if it is held.

The democracy, although much pleased with the differences among the whigs, are in nobetter condition themselves. They are in search of an available candidate. They dislike to cast the present incumbent in the shade; but then he would full to receive the vote of his own county; Dullas is exceedingly well liked, and would, no doubt, be there are insurmountable obstacles to his election; and as regards Casa, it is clearly evident he "can't shine." So, between them all, the party is in a quandary, with but little hope of a successful escape. For the Vice Presidency, the democracy of Tennessee are decidedly in favor of ex-Governor A. V. Brown, and his name is already at the head of the leading democratic journals of the State.

An effort is now making to accomplish what should have been done in our city vears ago, viz: lighting the streets with gas. The agent for the proprietor of "Crutchett's solar gas" has been in our city for some time past, making arrangements for the present cheerless condition are anything but pleasant after nightfall.

Amusements are abundant at the present season of the year, and are generally well patronized. Among the many attractions of this kind, the most deserving are those delightful vocalists; the "Orpheans," who regaled our citizens for a few evenings, with their exquisite music, before departing en route for your city, via Mobile, Charleston, and the Atlantic cities. I have no doubt their merits will be fully appreciated by the lovers of good singing in "old Gotham."

It has often been a matter of surprise to me that the people of the south and west have so long been dead to the importance of establishing cot on and other manufactories in their midst; but it is equally gratifying to observe that the subject is beginning to awaken the attention that its importance demands. There is an pretty extensive cotton fectory being erected at the present time in this immediate vi

We have lately been visited by another considerable rise in the Cumberland, which, although not as extensive as some that have preceded it, gave strong indications of being serious. The water has, however, receded without any considerable damage being done beyond driving a few families from their homes for a brief period.

brief period.

The weather is warm and delightful for the season, and everything is looking gay and cheerful. The fields have put on their vesture of green, and the flowers are vieing with each other in their efforts to deck the hills and vales. The season, though much later than usual, is as forward as at New York on the last of May; and if blossoms are counted as harbingers of fruit, there will certainly be an abundance.

ALTAMONT.

Arrival of the Remains of Captain Smith-Funeral Procession, &c., &c.

after another the fallen heroes of the Mexican war are brought home to their friends, and laid to rest in their last couch, from whence they will be disturbed no more. On Monday of last week the remains of Capt. Kirby Smith, of the 8th Infantry, (acting when he fell as Major,) who fell at Molino del Rey, on the memorable Sth of September, arrived in the afternoon train from the east, accompanied by the Albany Burgess corps, and the Utica Citizens' corps. They were received at the depot by the Syracuse Citicovered with a national flig. The procession ing time with the melancholy music of a dead march by one of the bands. The hollow, dead sound of the muffled drum, drowned occasionally by the wailing cry of the trumpet, is fit and impressive music for an occasion like that. As I looked upon it from my window, the whole scene was peculiarly striking and sorrowful. The street was filled with soldiers, the countless throng of citizens following and surrounding

was peculiarly striking and sorrounding them, and all moving slowly along to the residence of his bereaved widow and young orphans. At length they reached the house, and the shattered relics of him who was their pride and support were borne into its desolate apartments, and remained during the night.

The following atternoon the military and populace again proceeded to the house and bore the remains to the charch, where Dr. Gregory pronounced a funeral discourse upon the lamented soldier. The widow and three children were principal mourners. The escort was then formed again, consisting of the Burgess corps, the Utica Citizens' corps, the Syracuse Citizens' corps, and the German Lafayette Grenadiers, and the acting pall bearers, U. S. soldiers, fire companies, Mayor and Common Council, and a long procession of citizens, with an immense throng of citizens and strangers, moved to the centerry with the solemn dead march, measuring their slow and sorrowing steps to the mausion of the departed. The body was consigned to its last resting place—the burial service was pronounced—the echo of the last volley died away in the distance, and the military bands, filing away to the gates, struck up a quiet and joyous march, and returned to the city.

You will recollect that Kirby Smith was distinguished for his energy and intrepidity at San Angel, Tete de Pont, and Caurabusco. In the latter actions, after the storming over the works at the bridge head, with the light battalion of the 8th, "Worth's own" regiment, he gallantly charged the powerful works of Churubusco. After moving in the midst of a storm of grapeshot and muskerry for more than two hours, he assaulted the works with the bayonet, and com-

charged the powerful works of Churubusco. After moving in the midst of a storm of grapeshot and musketry for more than two hours, he assaulted the works with the bayonet, and compelled them to surrender. On the morning of the 8th September, General Worth moved his division at dawn of day upon the Molino del Rey. You remember what a perfect massacre of the gallant regiment to which Smith belonged was made by the terrible and fatal fire of the Mexicans. The brave captain had pushed his battalion to the very foot of the enem, 's works; his command had poured their close and destructive volleys upon them, when, giving the order to "charge bayonet," a musket ball struck him on the left side of the nose, and came out at the ear. He was thrown back off the works with such violence that the back part of his skull was fractured by a sharp rock. He was carried to his uncle's tent, (Major Kirby,) where he tingered forty-eight hours and expired. Requiescat in pace. A braver man, a nobler heart, or a truer friend, never fell more lamented by all who knew his many virtues.

The New Commissioners of Deeds.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Six—it may be a matter of some little interest to poor numerous readers, to know that these are strong and well founded doubts of the constitutionality of the law under which abatch of one hundred and fifty commissioners of deeds have been recently appointed by the Common Council of this city. The new constitution, (art, 6th, section 18) provides as follows:

"All judicial officers of cities and villages, and all such judicial officers us may be created therein by law, shall be elected at such times and in such manner as the Legislature may direct?

That commissioners of deeds are judicial officers is certain from the fact that the power they exercise is established a judicial anature, to wit: the administering of cathe; and further, they are classed as ruch in the Ravised Statutes, part 31, chip 34, title 2d, art, 34.

Now if commissioners of deeds are judicial officers, and the constitution requires all such officers to be elected, can that has be constitutional which authorises the Common Council to appoint commissioners of deeds at it is thought not, and great fears are excessed that all cathe administered by the new batch of commissioners will be i legal, and all acknowledgments taken by them absolutely void. Pers am interested should as the administered by the new batch of commissioners of the special cather administered by the new batch of commissioners will be i legal, and all acknowledgments taken by them absolutely void. Pers am interested should as the administered by the new batch of commissioners and the constitution seriously and carefully.

A Durg.—Paschal B Smith, a merchant, who

A Durg. - Paschal B Smith, a merchant, who A DUPR.—Paschal B Smith, a merchant, who moved from New York to Cincinnati, with from \$80,000 to \$100 000, J ined a set of knaves onlied "The Brotherhood," professing to hold direct communism with the Almighty, by whom he was swindled out of his fortune. A barber, named Mahan, was the principal "Oracle" Smith's wife has applied to the courts for the profession of the remnant of their property.

I have Eccening Jureal 18th inst.

A snow-storm was prevening at Albany on the 19th